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C. A.
Medical Dissertation
on

Hæmoptysis.

By

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Petersburg

Virginia.

1847
April 23

Hæmoptysis.

An ejection of blood, from the mouth, attended by cough, subsequent to some affection of the breast, designates that species of the morrhage denominated by Nosologists, pulmonary Hæmoptysis. -

Hæmoptysis is termed from two greek words
ΑΙΜΑ + ΠΤΥΩ. literally implying
a spilling of blood, is located by the unlearned Cullen
in the class *Apexia*, and order *Hæmorrhagia*. -

By the same Author, five species of this disease
are enumerated, first, *Hæmoptysis plethorica*
when it neither arises from external violence, nor
is preceded by cough or suppression of usual
evacuations. - 2^d *Volentia*, when proceeding from
external violence. - 3^d *Phthorica*, where emaciation
and continued debility ensue. - 4th *Calculosa*,
when with the blood, calcareous concretions are

PLATE 1

thrown up - 5th Hæmoptoe, when it originates from
suppression of some accustomed evacuation. -

Hæmoptoe comes on, with a sense of
weight and anxiety, in the chest; some difficulty
of respiration; a pain of the breast; a sensation of
heat about the sternum, coldish taste, flushed
countenance, irritation of the Larynx, which excites
coughing and hawking, during which, a discharge
of blood of a florid colour, mixed with a frothy fluid
takes place. - The irritation returning, successive
discharges of blood are brought up in the same
manner, with a noise in the wind pipe, resembling
the sound of air popping through a fluid. -
The discharge of blood is sometimes small in
quantity, and soon ceases, but in other cases
it is in large quantities, and continued for several
successive days. - But, it is seldom so profuse as
to prove mortal, either by escape or sudden suffo-
cation. - Though Hæmoptoe may occur at

any period of life, it is asserted by Cullen, and confirmed by subsequent experience, that it occurs most frequently between the ages of 15 and 35, from the Plethoric state of the Lungs at that period.

Causes. The predisposing causes, are Languineous temperament, great sensibility and irritability, suppression of any usual excretion, mal-conformation of the chest, and previous affections of the Thorax. - The Exciting causes are, a diminution of the weight of the atmosphere, violent exercise either of the body, or organs of respiration, ^{irregular} sexual violence, and according to Dr Cullen, excessive heat.

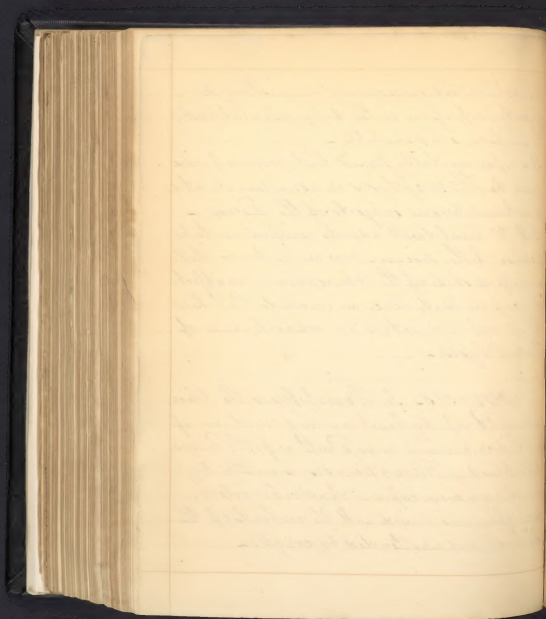
Dr. Cauldwell, the annotator to Cullen's practice of Medicine, alleges that it is making mere inanimate machines of us to maintain that Heat relays, and Cold contracts the Lungs. - But, if the Laws of inanimate matter, are applicable to any one part of the Animal economy, why not to the whole. - That excessive heat, does by rarifying the

atmosphere, and consequently diminishing its gravity, or pressure on the body, relay (at least) the surface, is indisputable.

It is experimentally proved, that persons predisposed to Hemoptysis, on ascending elevated mountains, become subjects of the disease.

But Dr. Caldwell well admits, rarified air to be a cause of the disease. Now we do know, that a rarified state of the Atmosphere, is an effect, of excessive heat, hence we conclude that heat, though not a direct, is an indirect cause of Hemoptysis.

Diagnosis. In Hemoptysis, the blood is brought up, by hawking, and coughing of a florid colour, and mixed with a frothy mucus. The blood in Hematemesis, is emitted by vomiting is more copious, of a darker colour, more gelumous, mixed with the contents of the stomach, and unattended by cough.



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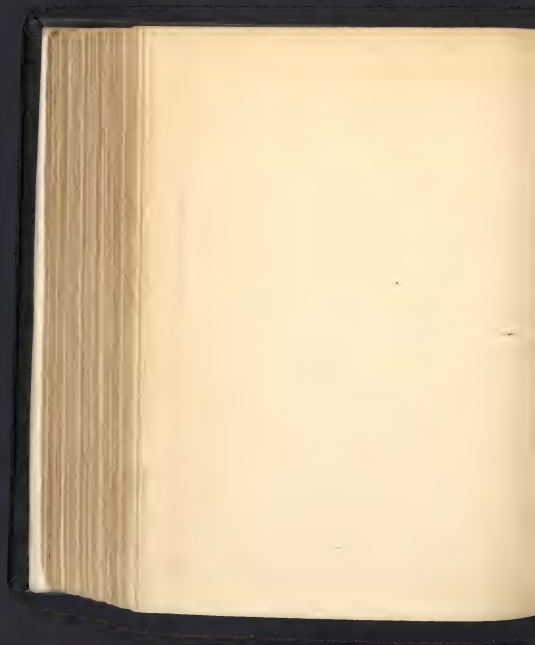




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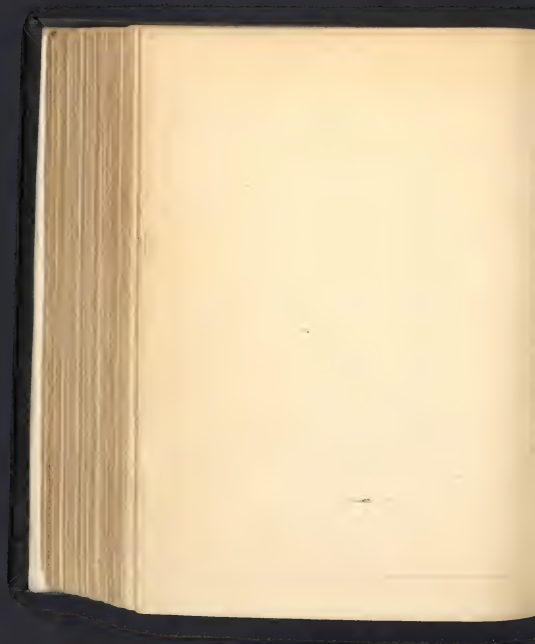


At 11 O'Clock on the 24th of June the night train
was dispatched, and arrived in London at 10
O'Clock on the 25th. The train was composed of
a passenger coach, a mail coach, and a baggage
coach. The passenger coach was filled with
passengers, and the mail coach was filled with
mail. The baggage coach was filled with
baggage. The train was very comfortable,
and the journey was very pleasant. The
train arrived in London at 10 O'Clock on the
25th. The train was very comfortable,
and the journey was very pleasant. The
train arrived in London at 10 O'Clock on the
25th.



Mucus, secreted by the L. cells, & excreted
thru. —

Dr. Linné describes the
absorption of the most violent and dangerous kind,
that almost never is attended by an inflamma-
tion of some part of the lungs, which he says
consists in an effusion of blood into the paren-
chyma, or into the cells of the L. tissue. That the in-
flammation be the effect of rupture of a pulmonary
artery, he doubts, but he does not say so
in his observations. That only two varieties of
pulmonary pulmonary abscess occur, both of
which are attended by inflammation of the
lungs, he must have intended to say, that of the
L. cells, & of the L. tissue, where the blood purifying
may be conducted by the L. cells (which
we have seen is not the case) or by the
L. cells, and then gives the distinction
of which I stand. —



Question 4th - In order to treat any species of
Thrombolysis, whether and successfully, it
is necessary first to ascertain the kind of
Thrombolysis, and then to adopt the mode of
treatment, to the nature of the case - Thus
Thrombolysis of an artery is so in the nature
and mode of progress, that it is a
fervid kind, with regard to the obstructing
proportion, and it is not an adynamic
kind - Although Thrombolysis of an
artery is a feverish kind, would
it suggest the propriety of a tonic and not a
kind of treatment? -

The case was forced into the plan of
treatment adopted to relieve the fever, and
the feverish kind was relieved by the
Thrombolysis, which it is not a quick case,
and it is a case of difficult resolution, and
is a case of difficult resolution, and
the primary indication here is the resolution of



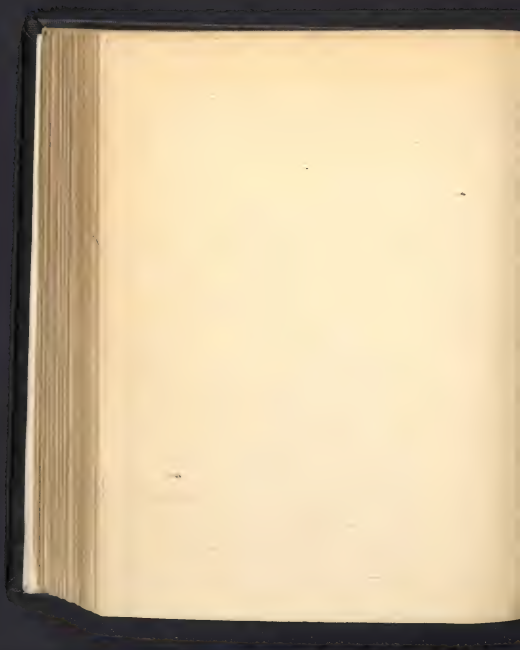
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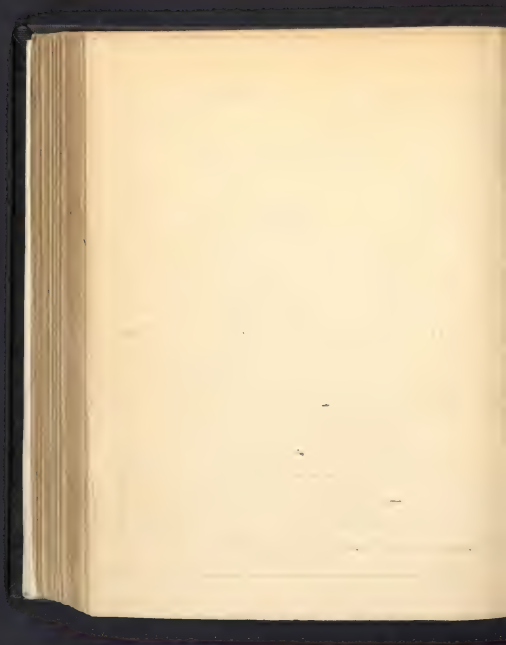


Correcting, and check the laws of the -
of the Government the duties of the office is not
lawfully established by the division - It is not
questioned the law of the office is a contradiction to
the law.

Therefore, it is held in this case, that
the law that the law of the office of the office is too small
to be a copy of the law of the office, but it is
a copy of the law of the office, which is
not sufficient, and is not sufficient to the law of
the office. The law of the office is not sufficient
to be a copy of the law of the office, but it is
a copy of the law of the office, which is
not sufficient, and is not sufficient to the law of
the office.

To further the law of the office, the law of the office
of the office is not sufficient to be a copy of the law of
the office, but it is a copy of the law of the office,
which is not sufficient, and is not sufficient to the law of
the office. The law of the office is not sufficient
to be a copy of the law of the office, but it is
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the office.



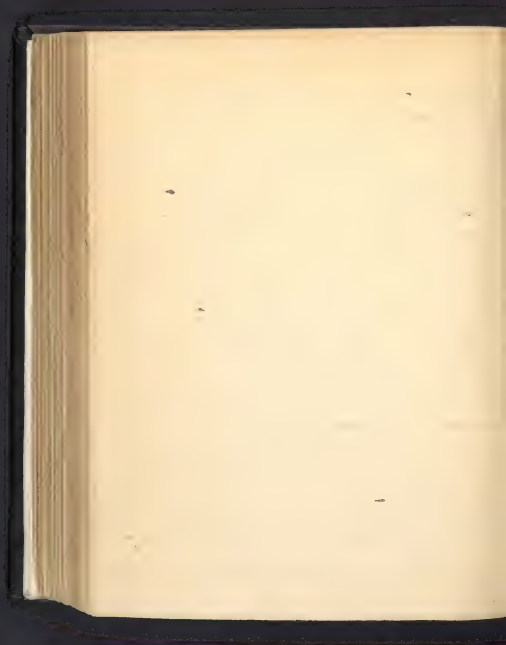


and friends - then it is to be put by it is put
the little under to give the little house
The little house does is so 10 to 10 feet away
from the house - The picture of the little
in the house is as follows -

The little house is a small house
about 10 feet high, the house is the upper
part of the house is a small house of the little
house is a small house, which is a small house
of the house is a small house -

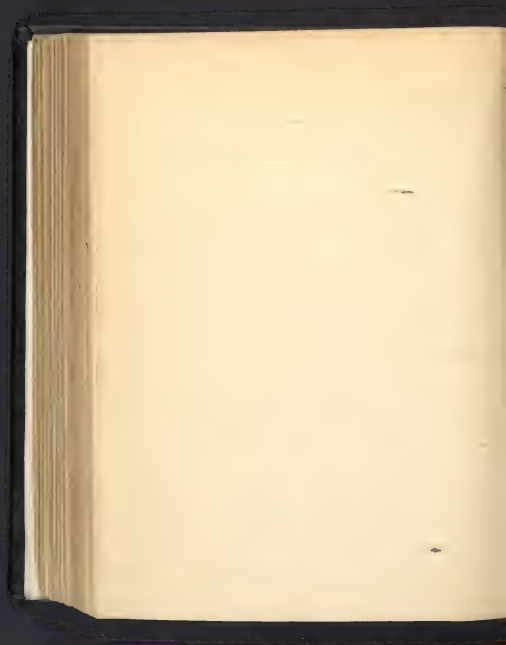
at the house, the little house is attached
to the house of the house of the
house of the house, the little house is
a small house of the house, and the
house is the house, which is a small house
is attached to the house, which is a small house
is a small house, and the house is attached
to the house -

At the house, the little house is attached
to the house, which is a small house















lighter than the former, there may be
some of the same.

The first of the specimens, consisting of
several small pieces, and with the bones
should be kept with the rest of the
collected with the bones.

Told all the bones, which are made to
the first of the specimens, and the bones
which are to be kept with the bones.

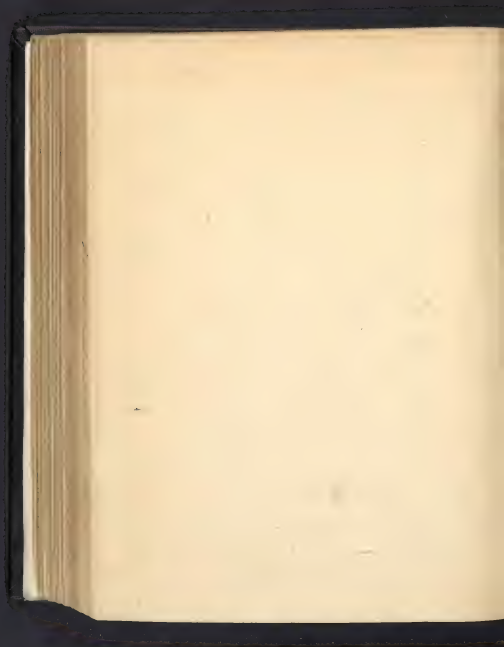
The specimens to the first of the specimens
which are to be kept with the bones.
The bones to the first of the specimens.

To the first of the specimens.

The bones to the first of the specimens.
The bones to the first of the specimens.
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The bones to the first of the specimens.
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The bones to the first of the specimens.







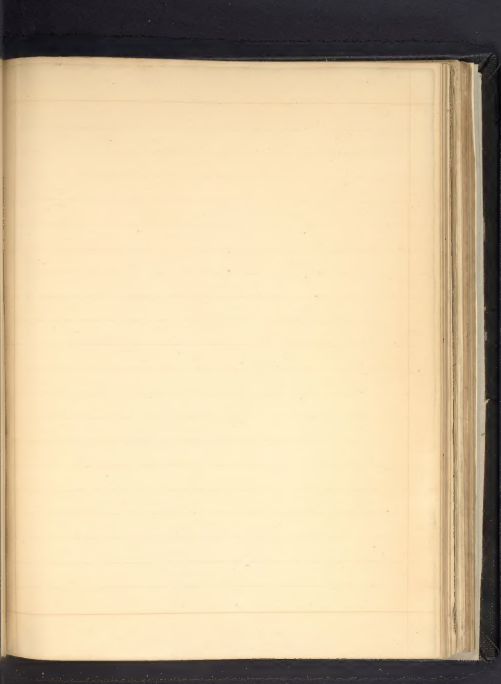


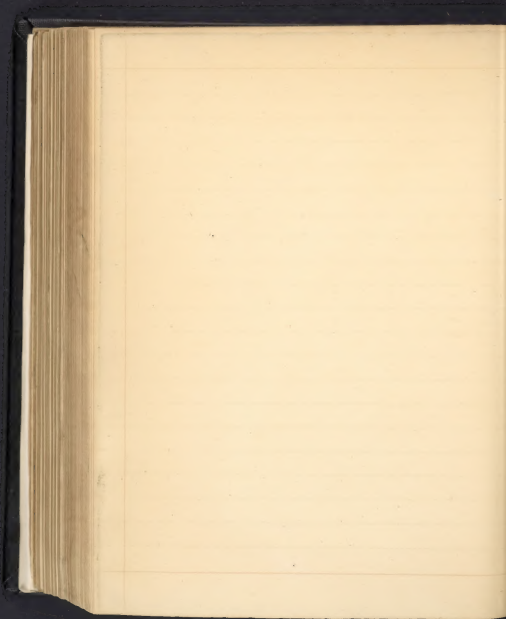
Faculty, flattering himself with the hope
that the circumstance of its being the produc-
tion of a youthful, and undisciplined,
mind, may suffice to atone for the gross-
ness, and multiplicity of its defects.











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to the 1st June

Received of the

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